

NOLDE'S NEW BAKING ESTABLISHMENT

Twenty-Fifth and Broad Streets.

...The Most Completely Equipped Baking Establishment in the South...

The trade of Nolde's bakery, which is steadily growing, has necessitated our making extensive additions to our baking establishment. We have met the demands of trade by erecting the MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT for baking bread, cakes, pies and other delicacies anywhere between Washington and New Orleans. The mechanical equipment is complete in every detail, and the whole establishment is the very acme of cleanliness. The sanitary arrangements are perfect. The floors are rat and vermin proof, insuring absolute immunity against foreign matter coming in contact with the process of baking. The mechanical arrangements are perfect, and the capacity of our bakery equals that of any other bakery in the city.

Invitation to the Public.

The public is cordially invited to inspect the new baking establishment of J. H. Nolde, and witness the complete process of bread making from the opening of the flour to the delivery of the baked bread into the shipping rooms.

Reception hours from 7 to 9 P. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive, this week only.

Our Mechanical Equipment

includes electrically operated mixers, flour and material blenders, kneaders, biscuit cutters, shapers and other machinery necessary to a complete modern plant.

The blender is automatically arranged to insure equal proportions of the ingredients for baking.

Our patent sifters prevent the possibility of foreign matter getting into the bread.

Our dough mixer insures the correct ingredients in every loaf.

Our baking is perfect.

The Process of Baking.

Flour and baking ingredients, unloaded on the second floor, is conveyed to blenders, mechanically operated, through the sifters, then to electrically operated mixers, to the kneading machines, then to the shaping table, where it is shaped and sent to the steam or rising room. Thirty to forty-five minutes is sufficient to insure good results and a properly risen bread.

Thence it goes to the ovens.

The entire process consumes but two hours, and every element of the baking is covered by scrupulously clean machines and utensils. The result is, The Nolde baking process makes the perfect Nolde Baker's bread.

Our Patented Ovens.

Steam Heated and Mechanically Regulated.

The ovens in this establishment are new and of the latest patented models. They are built of brick faced with white tiles, and have a complete tiled baking surface. The heating apparatus is fed by a steam boiler located in the basement, the steam being conveyed to the ovens by pipes.

These ovens are by long odds the largest in Richmond.

Nolde's ovens bake the Nolde Bakery's perfect bread.

Why

Nolde's Bread is Perfect.

We use only the best of everything.

The highest grades of flour,

The best grade of leavening,

The finest butter and lard,

The best grade of sugar,

Absolutely pure water,

The best of every material that enters into perfect baking.

We employ only skilled bakers, who are experienced in their trade.

Our Delivery Service and Field of Trade

extends all over Richmond and country districts.

Nolde's bread goes everywhere.

Our delivery service consists of route wagons. We furnish the grocery trade with fresh bread twice every day. Give us a trial and you will find our bread, cakes and pies all that we claim for them.

Nolde's delivery service is prompt regular and efficient.

Ask for Nolde's Bread at Your Grocer.

J. H. NOLDE BAKERY, 25th and Broad Streets, Richmond, Virginia.

SENATE IS FOR THE SINGLE LIST

Strode Resolution on This Line is Adopted After Much Debate.

SENATOR MARTIN'S ELECTION

House Has Fiery Discussions Over Passage of Two Salary Increases.

Breezy debates marked the proceedings of both branches of the General Assembly yesterday, after a joint session had been held and the election of United States Senator Martin, which took place the day before, confirmed.

The latter lasted but a few moments, and was purely formal. Just prior to its adjournment, Senator Echols offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to notify Senator Martin of his re-election, and President Pro Tem. Wickham named the following members: From the Senate—Messrs. Echols, Tavenner and Shackelford.

From the House—Messrs. Martin, Williams, Clement, Cockran, Lane and Pitts.

It has not yet been determined whether the notification will take place here or in Washington.

The greater portion of the Senate session was consumed in the consideration of Mr. Strode's resolution calling upon each of the public educational institutions of the State to recommend a man for membership on the State Board of Education, and at the same time to express their views as to whether the single list should be put into operation. The resolution was finally adopted after much cross-firing. The question of salary increases engaged the attention of the House for over an hour. Bills were up increasing the salaries of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Superintendent of Public Instruction each from \$2,000 to \$2,500. After much discussion with the measures were passed by substantial majorities.

Chief Sam W. Bigler, of the Capitol Building Commission, communicated the final report of that body to the two houses, and it was ordered printed.

There was a large number of bills offered in both branches and referred to their respective committees.

THE SENATE.

Lively Debate Over Single List Matter.

In the Senate the session began at 11:45 o'clock, with a comparatively slim attendance in the room. The 15 minute advance in the time for the opening caught several unawares, but senators began to come in rapidly immediately after the gavel fell and before the body had gotten down to business practically every desk was taken again. Visitors were few. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. W. R. L. Smith, pastor of the Second Baptist Church.

Reports from standing committees and the introduction of new bills and resolutions consumed the few minutes remaining and at noon the hour prescribed by act of Congress for the election of United States Senators having arrived, the Senate repaired to the hall

of the House of Delegates where a joint session was held. Returning in about fifteen minutes the Senate got down to regular business again, received a number of additional bills, and unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Shackelford, of Orange, requesting Senator Wickham, of Hanover, whose speech on Tuesday nominating Thomas S. Martin for the United States Senate was described as "a rare intellectual treat worthy of the speaker and the subject," to furnish a copy of his address to the clerk to be spread in full upon the Journal of the Senate.

Spirited Debate.

During the next hour the Senate was engaged in the most spirited debate of the present session on either side up to this time. Among the measures reported, favorably from the Committee on Public Institutions and Education was a resolution offered by Mr. Strode, of Amherst, requesting the nomination at once of an eligible nominee for the State Board of Education from each of the six institutions named in the constitution and further providing for the ascertainment of the purpose of such nominees as to the adoption of a single list of school books for use in the public free schools of the State. Upon motion of Mr. Strode this resolution was taken up out of its regular order and was at once placed upon its passage.

Heavy firing began at once from all directions and the old question of the multiple list was aired fully, the discussion being accompanied with sharp criticism of the State Board. In explaining his resolution Mr. Strode pointed out that the State Board is composed of eight members.

Three of these—the Governor, the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction—are elected by the people, and in the present instance are committed to the single list plan. Three other members are elected by the Senate from a list of six eligibles, one of which is nominated from the faculty by the Board of Visitors or Trustees of each of the six institutions named—University of Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, State Normal School, School for Deaf and Blind and William and Mary College. The six members thus chosen, three by the people and three by the Senate, elect the remaining two members of the board.

The purpose of the Strode resolution was in the first place to insure the nomination of a man from all the six colleges, which has not always been done heretofore with the result that the Senate had little latitude for selection; and in the second place, to secure from each of these nominees in advance a plain statement of his position on the single list proposition. Behind the entire movement is a history that had its beginnings some years ago.

"My object in pressing this matter," declared Mr. Strode, "is to give the boards of the schools which nominate the eligibles opportunity before it is too late to inform the Senate as to the position of their nominees upon this matter. I am informed that one of these boards has already nominated a man. The necessity for doing this is very urgent. I recall the experience of two years ago, when this Senate elected three members of the State Board of Education without knowing their position. The Senate undertook later to advise the board and the board ignored the recommendation, took the position that the Senate was impertinent and made confusion worse confounded by putting different books in every city and county in the State.

"With the experience behind us, gentlemen," continued the Amherst Senator, "we shall have to see that this time we close the barn door before the horse is stolen. There is no public question which the people of Virginia are more

united than on the demand for single list. But in its effects to the State Board of Education and of politics the Constitutional Convention, very nearly took it out of the reach of the people. The people now elect these members, and all three of these are committed to the single list. Our constituents look to us to do as much as we can to elect others in favor of the single list. We are limited in our selection to the six nominees, but I hope to be able to get from this number, at least one and perhaps two, who are committed in advance to the single list. This, with the others already elected, would give us a majority of the six who would choose the list for the single list. The substitution of the single list, would be assured."

Opposition came from many quarters. Mr. Shackelford, of Orange, Democratic floor leader in the Senate, declared that the matter of the adoption of a school list, single or multiple, was a matter to be left to the intelligent discretion of the board, and was not properly a subject "to resolve or legislate upon." He moved that the resolution be passed by Mr. Shackelford declared that two years ago he considered that the conditions demanded the multiple list. These conditions did not exist to-day and he was now in favor of the single list. Beyond

that simple statement he had no further to say. Mr. Kezell, of Rockingham, lined up with Mr. Strode in defense of the plan proposed. Judge Phillegar, Mr. Shands, Mr. Noel and others added their voice in advocacy of the resolution. Mr. Walker suggested that the matter be laid over until those who were in sympathy with the object of the resolution, but did not endorse the method it provided, could offer some less objectionable plan. Mr. Fulton suggested an amendment appointing a committee of senators to confer with the college trustees instead of calling upon the latter to send a communication to the Senate upon the subject. After consulting with Mr. Strode, Mr. Fulton withdrew this amendment.

"In view of what has gone before," declared Senator Kezell, "the Senate has a right to know how these nominees stand on this question before we elect any of them to membership on the State Board. As Mr. Strode has said, the people of Virginia are a unit on this subject and the boards should nominate men who are in favor of the single list. By this multiple list the people have been taxed forty per cent. more than was necessary, and I for one do not propose to vote again for anybody unless I know his position on this subject."

It was pointed out that while the resolution merely requested the nominees to state their position, the language was so drawn as to virtually commit them to the single list.

"That is exactly what I want to do," declared the Rockingham senator, dryly. The motion to pass was lost. Under a call for the pending question the Strode resolution was then adopted by an overwhelming majority.

A copy of the resolution will be mailed at once by the clerk of the Senate to the presiding officers of each of the boards.

Shortly after this the Senate adjourned until noon to-day.

Bills Offered.

By Senator Strode: To amend and re-enact section 219 of the Code in relation to violation of the Sabbath law.

MAKERS OF VIRGINIA LAWS.



13.
DELEGATE EU GENE OULD.

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By Senator Hobbs: To provide for signing the records of boards of supervisors in case of death or absence of presiding officer.

By Senator Anderson: To retroactively hold by St. Paul's Endowment Fund and to issue registered certificates therefor.

By Senator Richmond: To establish a State geological and economic survey.

By Senator Shands: To amend and re-enact sections 197, 198, 174 and 175 of the Code relating to practice of dentistry.

By Senator Shum: To amend and re-enact section 2143 of the Code relating to preparing lists of jurors.

To amend and re-enact section 2215 of the Code relating to consent of parent or guardian for minor to marry.

To amend and re-enact section 324 of the Code relating to title to real estate for public uses.

To amend and re-enact section 2575 of the Code, providing when and how grand jurors to be selected and summoned.

By Senator Noel: To amend and re-enact section 148 of the Code relating to condemnation of site for public school.

By Senator Lincoln: To allow Martha Washington College to issue bonds.

By Senator H. T. Wickham: To amend and re-enact an act entitled "An act to amend and re-enact section 1 and 17, relating to the settlement of the public debt of Virginia."

To amend and re-enact section 419, 420 and 421 of an act to amend and re-enact title 12 of the Code of Virginia.

By Senator Machen: To require treasurers of cities and counties to send notices of delinquent poll taxes in certain cases, and to provide compensation for collecting such taxes.

By Senator Harman: To provide for the settlement, registration and transfer of titles to land.

By Senator Mann: To appropriate \$100,000 for the purpose of adding to and improving the buildings at the State Female school at Farmville.

By Senator Kezell: To assign officers to the several departments and officers of the State government in the several public buildings owned by the State.

By Senator Campbell: To amend and re-enact section 244 of the Code relating to trial in justice court, and when justice may associate another in the trial.

By Senator Kezell: To assign officers to the several departments and officers of the State government in the several public buildings owned by the State.

By Senator Campbell: To amend and re-enact section 244 of the Code relating to trial in justice court, and when justice may associate another in the trial.

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ROBERT B. MANTELL IN TRAGIC ROLES

King Lear, Hamlet and Macbeth at Academy Friday and Saturday.

At the Academy of music to-morrow night Mr. Robert Mantell will be seen in a revival of "King Lear." At the matinee on Saturday "Hamlet" is the bill and at night, "Macbeth."

The New York Sun, speaking of Robert B. Mantell's performance of Richard III last season, said: "A more subtle, careful and sinister characterization of Richard Crookback we have never seen. The art of Mantell never failed. He merely gave you a sombre note, like some big organ, which might raise the roof by its own power if its owner intends it so, and yet Mantell here under the management of William A. Brady, with one of the strongest companies ever engaged to support a classic star, and with a complete and magnificent production."

"The Vinegar Buyer." The story of the play concerns the adventures of Joe Miller, a sort of jack-of-all-trades in the village of Halescott, near the town of Indianapolis, Miller, being a ready speaker and possessed of a "gift of gab" and the art of story-telling, rapidly made himself a leader among the people of the village, and the story is saturated with fun, and the serious element is merely a framework for the story.

By Mr. Mason—To amend section 2168 of the Code, relative to oyster inspectors.

By Mr. Ould—Requiring justices of the peace to execute bonds in the sum of \$500 for faithful performance of duty.

By Mr. Thornhill—To amend section 1433 of chapter 66 of the Code, as to the duties of State Board of Education.

By Mr. Baker—To fix the weight and regulate the trade of corn meal.

By Mr. Sterrett—To amend clause 2 of section 183 of the Code, in relation to salaries, mileage and other allowances.

By Mr. Bowman—To amend sections 419, 420 and 421 of an act to amend and re-enact title 12 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to the public debt, approved December 17, 1903, and sections 420 and 421, as amended by act approved March 8, 1904.

By Mr. Love—To amend section 2230 of the Code, in reference to limitations of personal actions generally.

By Mr. A. M. Bowman—To amend and re-enact an act entitled "an act to amend and re-enact sections 7 and 17," as amended by an act entitled "an act to amend and re-enact sections 7, 17 and 18 of an act approved February 21, 1892, entitled 'an act to provide for the settlement of the public debt of Virginia not funded,' etc., approved February 3, 1900, and a similar amendment, approved February 16, 1901, as again amended by act approved April 2, 1902.

By Mr. Gaines—To amend section 1528, chapter 67, of the Code, in relation to public free schools in cities and towns constituting separate school districts, approved December 31, 1903.

By Mr. Withers—To amend sections 1767, 1768, 1774 and 1775 of the Code, regulating the practice of dentistry.

By Mr. Gill—To require interurban electric cars running into the country ten miles or more to be provided with water and closets.